(XLVIth Year.) THE (No. 2246.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1790.

## Proceedings of Congreſs.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, *January* 11.

MR. TRUMBULL from Connecticut, Mr. Hathorn from New-York, and Mr. Moore from Virginia, appeared and took their ſeats.

The petition of Chriſtopher Sadler, of Nova-Scotia, was read a ſecond time, praying relief againſt a ...re of his veſſel and cargo, which was made at the ... of Boſton, for a violation of the impon law of the ...ed States, of which, at the time, he aſſerts he ... totally ignorant.

...e petition ſtates, that he brought a cargo of fiſh ... Nova-Scotia into Boſton, but that his veſſel, be... ...nder the dimenſions required by the laws of the ...d States, was ſeized, &c.—Some debate took ... upon this queſtion, whether the petition ſhould ...eferred to a committee of the houſe; but it was ...ed, that it ſhould be referred to the ſecretary of ...reaſury to aſcertain whether the facts ſtated in ſaid ...ion were true, and the ſaid Sadler a proper object ...e compaſſion of the houſe.

...he report of the committee who had been appoint... ...o ſtate the arrear of buſineſs left unfiniſhed at the ...g of the laſt ſeſſion, was read, containing a liſt of ...ions from Dr. Ramſay, Mr. Morſe, Mr. Fitch, ... &c. reſpecting a law to ſecure to them the exclu... ... right of ſundry works of literature and genius; a ... of matters under conſideration, ſuch as uniform ...ralization, bankrupt laws, permanent ſeat of go... ...ment, &c.

...r. Smith, from the committee to whom it was re... ...red to prepare an anſwer to the ſpeech of the pre... ...t of the United States, preſented a draught of ... which was read, and referred to a committee of ... whole houſe to-morrow.

...r. Goodhue informed the houſe, that he was one ...e committee appointed, at the laſt ſeſſion, to bring ... bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants ...e United States; and obſerving, that in the report ...e unfiniſhed buſineſs this ſubject was brought for... ...d, he begged to know the ſenſe of the houſe, whe... ... he ſhould now conſider himſelf of that committee ...t; and if it was the ſenſe of the houſe he ſhould, ...nformed them, that the reaſon the committee had ...eported was, that they found themſelves wholly ...quate to a buſineſs of ſo difficult a nature, from ...ant of a ſufficient number of members to compoſe ...ommittee—That he would ſuggeſt to the houſe, ...e deemed it highly proper, in a matter where ac... ...y was ſo neceſſary, that the houſe ſhould avail it... ...of the collective information of a committee com... ...d of a member from each ſtate.

...his brought on a diſcuſſion, whether the unfiniſhed ...neſs ſhould be taken up in its laſt ſtage, or whether ...ould be brought forward *de novo*.

...ter ſome time ſpent thereon, it was moved and ſe... ...ed,

...hat a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for ...ctual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United ...s.

...his being carried, a committee of ten, conſiſting ... member from each ſtate, was appointed, except ...ware, which is not repreſented.

...e members are—Meſſrs. Forſter, Goodhue, Sher... ... Lawrence, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White, ...h, Baldwin.

...y this it is eſtabliſhed, that all unfiniſhed buſineſs ... the laſt ſeſſion ſhould be taken up *de novo*.

... meſſage from the preſident of the United States, ...r. Secretary Lear, was received, with the follow... ...communications:——

United States, January 11, 1790.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

... HAVE directed Mr. Lear, my private ſecretary, ...y before you a copy of the adoption and ratificati... ...of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſtate ... North-Carolina, together with the copy of a letter ...n his excellency Samuel Johnſton, preſident of the ...vention of ſaid ſtate, to the preſident of the United ...es.

...The originals of the papers which are herewith ...ſmitted to you, will be lodged in the office of the ...retary of ſtate.

G. WASHINGTON.

Fayetteville, ſtate of North-Carolina,
4th December, 1789.

SIR,

...BY order of the convention of the people of this ...e, I have the honour to tranſmit to you the ratifica... ...n and adoption of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſaid convention, in behalf of the people.

With ſentiments of the higheſt conſideration and reſpect, I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your moſt faithful and obedient ſervant,
(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
Preſident of the convention.

To the Preſident of the United States.

I do certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the
Preſident of the United States.

*A copy of the adoption and ratification of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſtate of North-Carolina.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
In Convention.

WHEREAS the general convention which met in Philadelphia, in purſuance of a recommendation of congreſs, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a conſtitution or form of government in the following words, viz.

"We, the people," &c.

[Here follows the conſtitution of the United States, verbatim.]

Reſolved, That this convention in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the ſtate of North-Carolina, do adopt and ratify the ſaid conſtitution and form of government.

Done in convention this 21ſt day of November, 1789.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Preſident
of the convention.

J. Hunt, Jas. Taylor, Sec'ries.

By the direction of the preſident of the United States, I have examined and compared the foregoing with the adoption and ratification of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſtate of North-Carolina, which was tranſmitted to the preſident of the United States, by Samuel Johnſton, preſident of the convention of ſaid ſtate, as well as the tranſcript of the conſtitution of the United States, recited in the ſaid ratification, which I certify to be a true copy.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the
Preſident of the United States.

The houſe then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, *January* 12.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the addreſs in anſwer to the ſpeech of the preſident of the United States; and having gone through the ſame, by paragraphs, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported that the committee, according to order, had the ſaid addreſs under conſideration, and made no amendment thereto.

The houſe then unanimouſly agreed to the ſaid addreſs; and Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Lawrence were appointed a committee to wait on the preſident, to know at what time and place it would be convenient for him to receive the ſame.

A meſſage in writing was received from the preſident of the United States, by the ſecretary at war, communicating to the houſe in a confidential manner, ſundry papers, reſpecting the tribes of Indians on the ſouth-weſtern frontiers.

A motion was then made to have the galleries cleared, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Boudinot from the committee to whom it was referred to examine the journal of the laſt ſeſſion, and to report therefrom all ſuch matters of buſineſs as were then depending and undetermined, have according to order, examined the journal, and agreed to the following report. [This was preſented to the houſe on Monday laſt.]

It appears to your committee that the ſeveral petitions of David Ramſay, John Churchman, Alexander Lewis, Arthur Greer, Jedidiah Morſe, John Fitch, Englehart Cruſe, Nicholas Pike, Samuel Briggs, John Chriſtopher Stoebel, Leonard Harbaugh, Hannah Adams, Chriſtopher Colles, David Greenleaf, John Macpherſon, Abraham Weſterviet, James Rumſey, and William Hoy, reſpectively praying for excluſive privileges as authors or inventors of ſome work or diſcovery, were ordered to lie on the table, and ſo remained during the ſeſſion.

It further appears to your committee that the ſeveral petitions of Martha Walker, Duncan Campbell, Triſtram Coffin, William Finne, Englebert Kemmana, Thomaſin Gordon, Prudent la Jeneſſe, Baron de Steuben and Richard Ham, reſpectively praying to be compenſated for military ſervices, or for injuries or loſſes ſuſtained during the late war, were referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury to examine and report upon to the preſent ſeſſion.

It further appears to your committee that the ſeveral petitions of John M'Garrah, Dudley Tyler, Patrick Bennet, John Durt, James Gibbons, Archibald M'Alliſter, Alexander Power, attorney for colonel Flower's regiment, Henry Malcolm and Charles Markle, reſpectively praying to be compenſated for military ſervices rendered during the late war, were referred to the ſecretary at war to examine and report upon to the preſent ſeſſion.

It further appears to your committee that the ſeveral petitions of Andrew Newell and Seth Clarke, Sarah Parker, Bartlet Hinds, Robert Frazier, David Sturges, Richard Philips, James M'Lean, James Read, and Thomas Barclay, reſpectively praying that certain claims which they exhibit againſt the United States, may be conſidered and allowed, were ordered to lie on the table, and ſo remained during the ſeſſion.

It alſo appears to your committee, that the petition of Joſeph Wheaton, ſergeant at arms, to this houſe, praying an inquiry into the charges exhibited againſt him in certain anonymous letters, was ordered to lie on the table, and ſo remained during the ſeſſion.

Your committee further report, that committees were appointed to prepare and bring in the ſeveral bills following, to wit:

A bill to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

A bill for the further encouragement of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

A bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Alſo, a bill providing a proper ſyſtem of regulation for the militia of the United States.

Neither of which bills were reported during the ſeſſion.

It alſo appears to your committee, that there were poſtponed by this houſe for further conſideration until the preſent ſeſſion, the ſeveral bills, to wit:

A bill to promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries.

A bill for the eſtabliſhment of hoſpitals, for the relief of ſick and diſabled ſeamen, and preſcribing regulations for the harbours of the United States.

A bill concerning the importation of certain perſons prior to the year 1808.

A bill to eſtabliſh a land-office in and for the Weſtern territory. Alſo a bill ſent from the ſenate, entitled, An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States.

That the bill, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh the ſeat of government of the United States, was poſtponed by the ſenate for the further conſideration of an amendment propoſed by this houſe, until the preſent ſeſſion.

And laſtly, That the report of the committee appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by congreſs, and the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting lands reſerved for the officers and ſoldiers of the ſaid ſtate, was poſtponed by this houſe for further conſideration until the preſent ſeſſion.

Wednesday, *January* 13.

Mr. Smith of the committee appointed to wait on the preſident of the United States, to know at what time and place the houſe ſhould wait on him to preſent their andreſs, reported that the preſident had appointed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at his own houſe.

Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut; Mr. Cadwalader, from New-Jerſey; Mr. Heeſter, from Pennſylvania; and Mr. Smith, from Maryland, appeared and took their ſeats.

On motion,

Ordered, That ſo much of the ſtanding rules and orders of this houſe, as directs the mode of appointing committees, be reſcinded; and that hereafter it be a ſtanding rule of the houſe, that all committees ſhall be appointed by the ſpeaker, unleſs otherwiſe ſpecially directed by the houſe, in which caſe they ſhall be appointed by ballot, and if upon ſuch ballot the number required ſhall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the houſe ſhall proceed to a ſecond ballot, in which a plurality of votes ſhall prevail; and in caſe a greater number than are required to compoſe or complete the committee ſhall have an equal number of votes, the houſe ſhall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

The houſe then reſumed the reading of the ſtatement of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers, and of the Indian department, as referred to in the preſident's meſſage of yeſterday: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the ſaid meſſage and ſtatement be referred to a committee of five, and that Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Baldwin, be of the ſaid committee. Adjourned.

Thursday, *January* 14.

Mr. Sedgwick, from Maſſachuſetts, and Mr. Hartley, from Pennſylvania, appeared and took their ſeats.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, (M.) were added to the committee, to whom was referred the ſtatement of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers and Indian department.

The report of the ſecretary of the treaſury was received and read, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, this day fortnight. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 15.

Mr. Jackson took his ſeat this day.

The memorial of John Cochran, commiſſioner of the loan-office in the ſtate of New-York, praying for an addition to his ſalary for reaſons ſtated in the memorial, was read, and laid on the table. Alſo the petition of William Montgomery and Co. reſpecting certain inventions, which was laid on the table. Alſo ſundry reports of the ſecretary of the department of war, on a number of petitions and memorials referred to him at the laſt ſeſſion.

Mr. Hartley—upon a preſumption that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion was to be taken up in the preſent, in the ſituation it was then left—propoſed that the bill for the promoting of ſcience and uſeful arts, and for ſecuring to authors and inventors the benefits of their writings and diſcoveries ſhould be taken into conſideration, and to that purpoſe laid a motion on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the preſident's ſpeech, which motion being agreed to—Mr. Baldwin took the chair.

Mr. Smith then read a ſtatement of the ſeveral articles in the ſpeech which were recommended to the conſideration of the houſe, and moved that the committee of the whole ſhould come to a reſolution to refer the ſame to ſelect committees—This being adopted, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the reſolution to the houſe—on which the houſe appointed committees for the following purpoſes, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report a plan to provide for the national defence, and Mr. Gillman, Mr. P. Muhlenberg, Mr. Heeſter, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Floyd were appointed.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, for bringing in a bill making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between foreign nations, and the United States—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Lee were appointed.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a uniform rule of naturalization—Mr. Hartley, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Moore were appointed.

That part of the ſpeech referring to uniformity in the coin, weights and meaſures of the United States, was referred to the ſecretary of ſtate. Several other parts of the ſpeech, reſpecting poſt-offices, and poſt roads, the promoting of ſcience and literature, &c. it was ordered ſhould lie on the table, as reports were ready to lay before the houſe relative to thoſe ſubjects.

Mr. Goodhue moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to divide the ſtate of North-Carolina into diſtricts, for the purpoſe of collecting the impoſt in that ſtate, agreeable to the laws of the United States.

Several other motions, referring to the ſame object, were introduced, but the following propoſed by Mr. Sedgwick was adopted, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills for making ſuch alterations in the laws of the United States, as may be neceſſary to conform the ſame to the preſent ſtate of North-Carolina, and Mr. Benſon, Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Trumbull were appointed.

Adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

## LONDON, *November* 1.

THE dauphin, a weak and ſickly child, and the two children of the compte d'Artois, form a ſlender hope of exemption from a conteſt that muſt plunge Europe into a war. The pretenſions of the houſe of Orleans, maintained by an able and popular prince, ſanctioned by the treaty of Utrecht, of which England, Holland, Pruſſia, and the houſe of Auſtria, are guarantees, will be oppoſed to the prejudices of a great body of the French nation, in favour of their fundamental laws, and to the whole force of the Spaniſh monarchy, with the feeble aid of the branches of Naples and Parma. France, it is too probable, will feel the horrors of a diſputed ſucceſſion.

Voltaire, in his age of Louis XIV. gives ſome account of a ſtranger that was brought to the Baſtile on the 18th of September, 1698. His name was never known, and he always wore a black velvet maſk. Particular directions were given to the governor to make his new abode as agreeable to him as poſſible. He eat and drank whatever he thought proper, and he was at the ſame time aſſured, that if he attempted to diſcover himſelf he would inſtantly be killed. He died a natural death; and the pariſh regiſter of St. Paul's, in Paris, mentions his interment in that church the 20th of November, 1703.

A Pariſian pretends to have diſcovered, and he has written a few pages to enforce his opinion, and this man, who was called here the man in the iron maſk, was no other than the duke of Monmouth, natural ſon to Charles II. The circumſtances he brings to prove it are, the reports in England at the time, that the perſon beheaded the 15th of July, 1685, was not the duke of Monmouth, but ſome officer of his army.—Another report of a lady's having bribed the guard to let her examine his right arm, and of her exclaiming, "Ah! it is not he." And the known fact of the plate, which was thrown from the maſked man's window, when he was priſoner in one of the Margaret iſlands, on which it has ſince been diſcovered was written the word MONMOUTH. The plate, if I remember rightly, was picked up by a fiſherman, who took it to the governor, but could not read what was on it.

It is alſo ſaid, in confirmation of this opinion, that the ſurgeon, Nelaton, who bled the priſoner in the Baſtile, knew by his accent that he was an Engliſhman; and that his voice and perſon exactly anſwered the deſcription of the duke of Monmouth.

King James, ſays this gentleman, might have been deſirous of preſerving Monmouth's life from affection, and that, in caſe of William III. being called over, he might ſtart the duke againſt him, by way of dividing the public intereſt. This laſt reaſon for James's wiſhing to preſerve his nephew's life, ſeems evidently abſurd. James could not have foreſeen its neceſſity.

The walls in the Baſtile where the priſoner was have been examined, but no traces have been found of his confinement there. The governor ordered the walls to be white waſhed immediately after the body was removed, and every hole and crevice to be filled up.

Nov. 9. Many people in France of its nobleſt blood have been plundered by the mob of all that is valuable in the world to them, except their loyalty, which, at preſent they are obliged to conceal [illegible], as a tall tree, and as an oak, whoſe ſubſtance is in them when they caſt their leaves, that virtue they inviolably retain; and they live in the pleaſing hope of having it very ſhortly in their power openly to avow it.

The grand monarch is, at preſent, in a more pitiable predicament than our king Charles II. was in Scotland, when the banditti there made him ſign and ſwear to their holy league and covenant. But who will be ſurpriſed, when the royal Louis gets out of the paws of the many-headed monſter, which keeps him now in terror, if his majeſty ſhould pay as little regard to all his preſent promiſes, ſubſcriptions and edicts, as Charles did to the holy league—or Oliver Cromwell to magna charta.

The preſent ſituation of the French monarch will ſerve to convince mankind, that, in the vocabulary of humanity, king, prince and man, are ſpelled with the ſame letters.

At a meeting of one of the ſixty diſtricts of Paris, a motion being made to ſacrifice their buckles for the ſervice of their country, every perſon inſtantly unbuckled his ſhoes, and went home with two-penny ſtrings.

Lately a trotting match took place on the Rumford road betwixt a horſe aged 22, and a young mare; the former the property of Mr. Johnſon of Bromley, Kent; the diſtance ten miles; which the horſe performed in 34 minutes, the mare in [illegible]; the ſum 50 guineas aſide. The mare was obliged to return twice or thrice to make good her ground, on account of her getting into a gallop.

## *NOVEL DREAM.*

Though the old fooliſh ſuperſtitious notions reſpecting the interpretation of dreams, are in a great meaſure exploded, yet the following occurrence, we are aſſured, actually happened a few days ago, in the earl of Meath's liberty.

A woman of the name of Bridget White, wife of a linen draper, in Braithwait-ſtreet, having repeatedly dreamed that a pot of money was hid under ground in Love-lane, oppoſite a garden belonging to one Charles Walſh, a hair manufacturer, ſhe at length prevailed on two men to go and ſearch for it. Accordingly, on Tueſday ſe'nnight, about nine at night, they went to the place, bringing with them a coal ſhovel for digging, and two ſwords and a piſtol to defend themſelves in caſe of an interruption; but they had ſcarcely begun their work, when Mr. Walſh (taking his accuſtomary nightly walk before he went to bed, in order to ſee that all things were ſafe about the garden) obſerved them, and bringing his gardener with him, went to examine what they were doing. On Mr. Walſh and his gardener's appearance one of the men ran off, but the other was taken, and, together with the two ſwords and the ſhovel, brought before a neighbouring juſtice, who, on hearing the ſtory of the dream, laughed heartily, and ſaid, "My good fellow, leave the arms here; take the ſhovel, and dig as long as you pleaſe; if you find a pot of money, you will be the beſt interpreter of a dream I ever yet knew." But the man, inſtead of following the juſtice's advice, went home.

On Friday night laſt, however, Mr. Walſh, thinking that poſſibly there might be ſomething more in old women's dreams than people generally imagined, went to the place, and after digging to a conſiderable depth, actually found an old faſhioned iron pot filled with pieces of antient gold coin of various denominations. The pot being decayed with ruſt, was broken in endeavouring to get it up, and ſeveral of the fragments, together with three pieces of the coin, were found Saturday morning by people paſſing that way.—Thus the poor old woman had dreamed to ſome purpoſe, though, unfortunately for her, another perſon, who never once dreamed of the matter, has reaped the whole benefit.

## HARTFORD, *January* 7.

Since the firſt of September 1788, ten thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-eight yards of woollen cloth have been made at the woollen manufactory in this city. It is with pleaſure we add that this manufactory is in a flouriſhing ſtate—four thouſand weight of fine wool has juſt come to hand from Spain, which with what was before on hand, makes a large ſtock. A number of good workmen are employed, and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, ſuperfine, middling, and low-priced, are ſold on as reaſonable terms as they can be imported.

Laſt Monday four fine ſalmon were caught in the river juſt below this city.

## PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

*From the American Eagle, publiſhed at Salem.*

By late intelligence from India we learn, that the French have ceded Pondicherry, on the coaſt of Coromandel to Tippoo Saib—reſerving the right, for a limited time, of keeping a ſmall number of troops in the citadel, for the protection of ſuch ſhips as may touch there before this ceſſion is generally known. Tranſports were ſent to bring general Conway (the French generaliſſimo in India) and the troops to the Iſle of France.

Tippoo had deſtroyed the ſtrong fortreſs of Manguelor, on the Malabar coaſt. The Engliſh poſſeſſed [illegible] of this [illegible] fortreſs for [illegible] but Tippoo, determined that they ſhould never more [illegible], detached a large body of troo to deſtroy it, and attended himſelf to ſee that it was effectually done. It was blown up and [illegible] to its very foundations, exhibiting a ſcene more like the effects of a violent convulſion of nature.

The policy of this warlike and ferocious prince appears to be, to gain Indoſtan entirely to himſelf, and to deſtroy all intercourſe between its inhabitants and Europeans. For this purpoſe, he has ordered the pepper-farms to be rooted up, in his dominions, and every object of commerce to be deſtroyed.

Tippoo's numerous troops are under the moſt excellent diſcipline; the Engliſh by fighting them, and the French by aiding them, have taught them the European art of war. A great number of general Matthew army, who were captured laſt war, and other Europeans, are now in his pay.

It is ſaid, the probable conſequence of the miſun of Tippoo and the French will be, the entire expulſio of the Engliſh from the peninſula of Indoſtan; when purſuing his plan of policy, Tippoo will turn abo and drive off the French alſo.

If to remove uſurpers, and to obtain the entire go vernment of Indoſtan, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing beneficial commerce with the reſt of the world, appear ed to be the object of Tippoo, we might perhaps justified in wiſhing him ſucceſs; but we fear he actuated only by revenge, and an ambition to govern military law—that he means to prevent a friendly in tercourſe between his ſubjects and the inhabitants the other parts of the globe; and to wage a general w againſt the arts of peace, which have had ſo happy influence upon mankind.

## CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

*From the Gentleman's Magazine.*

On the 8th of March, 1767, at Newbury Berks, a inquiſition was taken on the body of a child, near two years old, who fell into the river Kennet, and was drowned. The jury brought in their verdict accidental death. The body was diſcovered by a very ſingular experiment, which was as follows:—After diligent ſearch had been made in the river to no purpoſe for the child, a two-penny loaf with a quantity of quick-ſilver put into it, was ſet floating from the place where the child, it was ſuppoſed, had fallen in, which ſteered its courſe down the river upwards of half a mile before a great number of ſpectators, when, the body happened to lay on the oppoſite ſide of the river, the loaf ſuddenly tacked about, and ſwam acroſs the river and gradually ſunk near the child, when both the child and the loaf were immediately brought up with grablers ready for that purpoſe.

*From a late London paper.*

Mr. PRINTER,

COMING through Ripley from London, I was favoured with the following extraordinary liſt of perſons who ſpent the evening together, and danced at the Talbot Inn, on Shrove-Tueſday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. George Randal, aged | 98 years. |
| Widow Ayres | 93 |
| George Stout | 91 |
| Widow Whapſhot | 84 |
| Widow Gavel | 82 |
| William Faulkner | 80 |
| Nicholas Ayling | 94 |
| Widow Spaleen | 86 |
| Robert Stephens | 82 |
| Mary Gavel | 82 |
| Richard Janaway | 80 |
| Sarah Scarlet | 83 |
| | 1035 Total years. |

Henry Knight, an old blind man, was fiddler.

## PETERSBURG, *January* 1

*Extract of a letter from London, November 17.*

"It is currently reported, and credited here, that the national aſſembly of France have come to a reſolution to requeſt the king to require of the United States of America a ſupply of flour—and that agents for that purpoſe have been ſent to America."

From Cape-François, we learn, that the markets there were much glutted with flour, for which there was no ſale—And from Jamaica we learn, that all kinds of proviſions are ſcarce; rum none, nor any kind of ſpirituous liquors—Beef 8l. pork 9l. flour 8l. per barrel, bread 70s. per cwt.

The bill, for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Paſquotank river to the waters of Elizabe river, which was under conſideration at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of North-Carolina, is poſtponed until their next ſeſſion. They have paſſed an act for the purpoſe of ceding to the United States, certain weſtern lands—and have appointed the following gentlemen members of the privy council of that ſtate:—John Hamilton, William Hawkins, James Gilliſpi C. Bruce, James Taylor, Jeſſe Franklin, and Griffi Rutherford, Eſquires.

The elections, in that ſtate, for repreſentatives to congreſs, are to be held on the firſt Thurſday and Friday in February next.

## FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 21, 179

About a fortnight ſince, a dead cow ſuppoſed to be drowned by the preceding ſudden freſh, was caſt aſhore a little below Falmouth, on this ſide the river; ſhe was ſkinned, opened, and four perfect calves, each about a foot long, were taken from her.

## *Annapolis, Jan. 28.*

*Effectual remedy for the bite of a mad Dog.*

THERE is nothing, perhaps, ſo much to be dreaded as the bite of a mad dog; for the poiſon is ſo very infectious and penetrating, that it takes [illegible]

[illegible] by the breath of [illegible] by a touch of the [illegible] applying [illegible] or tongue, [illegible] long [illegible] the wound, [illegible] which was the death of the animal; or [illegible] which were both inflicted by any [illegible] cause.

[illegible] the fatal consequences that too often at- [illegible] the following (which is the fa- [illegible] is recommended to be given [illegible] of brandy:

[illegible] native [illegible], and factitious cinnabar, of [illegible] grains, make it into a powder, [illegible] it one dose, as it was given in the following [illegible]

[illegible] man was bit by a mad dog, and after using [illegible] medicines, was invaded with a strong hydro- [illegible] and being confined in Greenwich, was treated [illegible] the above medicine as follows: His teeth being [illegible] asunder with a knife, he took one dose; [illegible] after the hydrophobious ſymptoms were abated, [illegible] ſwallowed a ſecond doſe, which by next morning [illegible] recovered him; he took a third doſe in a fort- [illegible] a fourth in a month after, and never felt any [illegible] of the hydrophobious ſymptoms.

## ADDRESS of the SENATE to the PRESI-DENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

E, the ſenate of the United States, return you thanks for your ſpeech delivered to both houſes of ...eſs. The acceſſion of the ſtate of North-Caro- ...o the conſtitution of the United States, gives us ... pleaſure; and we offer you our congratulations ...at event, which at the ſame time adds ſtrength ...r union, and affords a proof that the more the ...tion has been conſidered, the more the good- ...f it has appeared. The information which we ...eceived, that the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have ...s ſatisfactory to our conſtituents as we had rea- ... expect from the difficulty of the work in which ...were engaged, will afford us much conſolation ...encouragement in reſuming our deliberations in ...preſent ſeſſion for the public good; and every ex- ...n on our part ſhall be made to realize and ſecure ...ur country thoſe bleſſings which a gracious Pro- ...nce has placed within her reach. We are per- ...d that one of the moſt effectual means of pre- ...ng peace, is to be prepared for war, and our at- ...on ſhall be directed to the objects of common de- ...e, and to the adoption of ſuch plans as ſhall ap- ...y the moſt likely to prevent our dependence on ...r countries for eſſential ſupplies. In the arrange- ...nts to be made reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of ſuch ...ops as may be deemed indiſpenſable, we ſhall with ...ſure provide for the comfortable ſupport of the of- ...s and ſoldiers, with a due regard to economy. ...regret that the pacific meaſures adopted by go- ...nment with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of In- ...s, have not been attended with the beneficial ef- ...s towards the inhabitants of our ſouthern and weſt- ...frontiers, which we had reaſon to hope; and we ...ll cheerfully co-operate in providing the moſt ef- ...ual means for their protection; and, if neceſſary, ...the puniſhment of aggreſſors. The uniformity of ...currency, and of weights and meaſures, the intro- ...tion of new and uſeful inventions from abroad, and ...exertions of ſkill and genius in producing them at ...e, the facilitating the communication between ...diſtant parts of our country, by means of the poſt- ...e and poſt roads, a proviſion for the ſupport of ...department of foreign affairs, and a uniform rule ...uralization, by which foreigners may be ad- ...ed to the rights of citizens, are objects which ſhall ...ive ſuch early attention as their reſpective impor- ...e requires. Literature and ſcience are eſſential ...the preſervation of a free conſtitution; the mea- ...es of government ſhould therefore be calculated to ...engthen the confidence that is due to that important ...th. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, ...ming the baſis of the wealth and ſtrength of our ...federated republic, muſt be the frequent ſubject of ...deliberation, and ſhall be advanced by all proper ...ans in our power. Public credit being an object ...great importance, we ſhall cheerfully co-operate ...all proper meaſures for its ſupport. Proper atten- ...n ſhall be given to ſuch papers and eſtimates as you ...y be pleaſed to lay before us. Our cares and ef- ...s ſhall be directed to the welfare of our country; ...d we have the moſt perfect dependence upon your ...operating with us on all occaſions, in ſuch mea- ...es as will inſure to our fellow-citizens the bleſſings ...hich they have a right to expect from a free, effi- ...ent and equal government.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

In Senate, January 11, 1790.

...o which the PRESIDENT was pleaſed to make the following REPLY:

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs, and for the aſ- ...rances which it contains, of attention to the ſeveral ...atters ſuggeſted by me to your conſideration.

Relying on the continuance of your exertions, for ...he public good, I anticipate for our country, the ſa- ...utary effects of upright and prudent counſels.

G. WASHINGTON.

## The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of REPRESEN-TATIVES to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE repreſentatives of the people of the United States, have taken into conſideration your ſpeech to both houſes of congreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We reciprocate your congratulations on the acceſ- ...on of the ſtate of North-Carolina; an event which, while it is a teſtimony of the increaſing good will towards the government of the union, cannot fail to give additional dignity and ſtrength to the American republic, already riſing in the eſtimation of the world in national character and reſpectability.

The information that our meaſures of the laſt ſeſſion have not proved diſſatisfactory to our conſtituents, affords us much encouragement at this juncture, when we are reſuming the arduous taſk of legiſlating for ſo extenſive an empire.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the repreſentatives of a free people than the reflection, that their labours are rewarded by the approbation of their fellow-citizens. Under this impreſſion, we ſhall make every exertion to realize their expectations, and to ſecure to them thoſe bleſſings which Providence has placed within their reach. Still prompted by the ſame deſire to promote their intereſts which then actuated us, we ſhall, in the preſent ſeſſion, diligently and anxiouſly purſue thoſe meaſures which ſhall appear to us conducive to that end.

We concur with you in the ſentiment that agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legiſlative protection, and that the promotion of ſcience and literature will contribute to the ſecurity of a free government; in the progreſs of our deliberations, we ſhall not loſe ſight of objects ſo worthy of regard.

The various and weighty matters which you have judged neceſſary to recommend to our attention, appear to us eſſential to the tranquillity and welfare of the union, and claim our early and moſt ſerious conſideration. We ſhall proceed without delay, to beſtow on them that calm diſcuſſion which their importance requires.

We regret that the pacific arrangements purſued, with regard to certain hoſtile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with that ſucceſs which we had reaſon to expect from them; we ſhall not heſitate to concur in ſuch further meaſures as may beſt obviate any ill effects which might be apprehended from the failure of thoſe negotiations.

Your approbation of the vote of this houſe at the laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the proviſion for the public creditors is very acceptable to us: The proper mode of carrying that reſolution into effect, being a ſubject in which the future character and happineſs of theſe ſtates are deeply involved, will be among the firſt to deſerve our attention.

The proſperity of the United States is the primary object of all our deliberations, and we cheriſh the reflection, that every meaſure which we may adopt for its advancement, will not only receive your cheerful concurrence, but will at the ſame time derive from your co-operation, additional efficacy in enſuring to our fellow-citizens the bleſſings of a free, efficient and equal government.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

To this addreſs the PRESIDENT was pleaſed to make the following REPLY:

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleaſure the aſſurances you give me, that you will diligently and anxiouſly purſue ſuch meaſures as appear to you conducive to the intereſts of your conſtituents; and that an early and ſerious conſideration will be given to the various and weighty matters recommended by me to your attention.

I have full confidence, that your deliberations will continue to be directed by an enlightened and virtuous zeal for the happineſs of our country.

G. WASHINGTON.

January 14.

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# To be SOLD,

## AT PUBLIC SALE,

### For Ready Money,

On Wedneſday the 17th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PROPERTY of JOHN BEVERIDGE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, conſiſting of a houſe and lot, 24 and a half feet front, ſituated on Green-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground rent of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence per foot; alſo a likely negro woman and two children, one a girl about ſeven years old, the other a boy about two, likewiſe ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM COE, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to 1 W. C.

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# NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual conſent of the parties, this day diſſolved.

All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid concern are deſired to call on the ſubſcribers and receive their money, and all thoſe in any manner indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the ſubſcribers earneſtly hope that no perſon will, by ſlighting this notice, drive them to the diſagreeable neceſſity of bringing ſuits. Conſtant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.

Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

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## The White-Houſe Tavern, at Elk-Ridge Landing, to be Rented.

# TO BE RENTED,

## And entered on immediately,

THAT noted ſtand for a tavern, at Elk-Ridge Landing, known by the name of the White-Houſe, formerly occupied by major Richard Dorſey. As it is well known, and the renter will, undoubtedly, view the premiſes before agreeing, a particular deſcription is judged unneceſſary. None need apply but ſuch as can and will keep a good orderly houſe, and give ſecurity for the payment of the rent if required. Application to be made to PATRICK MACGILL, at ſaid Landing.

N. B. The former tenant had, in winter, ſeven boarders, and in the ſummer not leſs than twelve.—There is now one acre and a half of ground, contiguous to the White-houſe, well ſet with red clover.

January 9, 1790. [illegible]

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# A TAVERN.

## HENRY SIBELL

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that, in conſequence of the late calamitous fire, he has been conſtrained to remove into a houſe in Green-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Mills, where (thanks to a kind Providence) he ſtill is enabled to find good and plentiful entertainment for man and horſe on the moſt reaſonable terms, and whilſt it will be his conſtant endeavour to merit the cuſtom and patronage of a generous public, he humbly hopes for and ſolicits a continuation of their kind attention and encouragement.

Annapolis, January 16, 1790. 1

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January 22, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber hereof having diſpoſed of all the real and perſonal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a ſufficiency of aſſets to diſcharge every claim, this is to requeſt all perſon or perſons, who have heretofore made their claims known to him in writing, to bring in their accounts lawfully and properly atteſted and authenticated between this and the 28th day of February next, in order that they may receive or ſettle for their equal dividend of the ſaid eſtate. No account after that day will be admiſſible. 18/7/6

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

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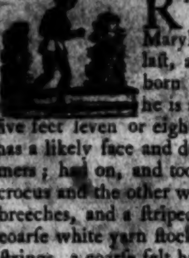
# Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Montgomery court-houſe, Maryland, on the 27th of December laſt, at night, a luſty able country-born negro fellow named JACOB, he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, he is very black, has a likely face and down look, when ſurpriſed ſtammers; had on, and took with him, two ſhirts, one a crocus and the other white ſheeting, a linſey jacket and breeches, and a ſtriped calico under jacket, a pair of coarſe white yarn ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſhoes with ſtrings, a coarſe felt hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my ſon's ſtable the ſame night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both ſides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of fetters lately, trots, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Miſſing the ſame night, an old ſaddle, ſnaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a ſack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles ſix dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the ſame proportion for a greater diſtance—if out of the ſtate the above reward. w4

SAMUEL WHITE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to conceal or carry him off at their peril. Whoever brings home the horſe without the negro ſhall receive eight dollars reward. S. W.

December 31, 1789. 18/10/9

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IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

ISAAC DAY, *verſus*, JOHN WHITSEL, and others.

ORDERED, That the ſaid John Whitſel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to anſwer, on oath, the bill of the ſaid Iſaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

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# NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will proſecute any perſon whatever who ſhall hereafter hunt within his encloſures on South river, or Beard's creek, without leave.

4X DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

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# NOTICE.

I FORBID all perſons hunting with dog or gun on my lands near Annapolis, which I purchaſed of Mr. Ogle; many perſons having frequently committed treſpaſſes under pretence of hunting.

January 1[illegible] J. T. CHASE.

## [illegible] Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, [illegible] of December laſt, [illegible] about five feet eight inches high, a [illegible] likely fellow, twenty-five years old, had on [illegible] and one [illegible] new country [illegible] Welch cotton [illegible] yarn ſtockings, [illegible] Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid [illegible] ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home, twenty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 16, 1790.

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Annapolis, January 10, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM [illegible], late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all perſons indebted are deſired to make payment, to

ALLEN QUYNN, Adminiſtrator.

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On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the firſt fair day thereafter, by direction of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the dwelling plantation of WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco,

ALL that part of the property of the ſaid Pye which was heretofore mortgaged to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid property conſiſts of twenty-nine negroes, with their increaſe, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be ſold in ſuch convenient parcels as ſhall be agreed on between the ſubſcriber and the truſtees of the ſaid Pye. The purchaſers are reſpectively to give bonds with good ſecurity, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, from the day of ſale, at two equal annual payments; and the ſubſcriber is to join with the ſaid truſtees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790.

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## *To be Sold,*
## AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wedneſday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GERARD BOND, conſiſting of fifty negroes, work horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, plantation utenſils, houſehold furniture, and about three hundred barrels of corn. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity will be required. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Gerard Bond are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to

RD. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790.

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## *To be Sold,*
## A New Brick Houſe,
### In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-houſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

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Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a ſuit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as there is no more [illegible] due upon it.

HUGH COX.

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## NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the ſubſcriber, on the ſeventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Beanes's, in Piſcataway, that there may be an equal diſtribution made of the proceeds of the ſale of the property to his creditors, and to have the eſtate finally ſettled, therefore thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are earneſtly deſired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

[illegible]

December [illegible]

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## [illegible]

## [illegible] R U [illegible] A [illegible]

[illegible]

MOST reſpectfully informs the [illegible] carries on the [illegible] BUSINESS in all its various branches, in [illegible] near Market-ſtreet, Baltimore, where he ſells, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of [illegible] as cheap and as good as any imported, [illegible] will favour him with their cuſtom [illegible] BLACKING BALL, and has for ſale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Hiſtories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, Engliſh and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer-Books, Lutheran Catechiſms, Reformed Ditto, Robinſon Cruſoe, Spelling-Books and Pſalters.

Alſo, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the ſame place, where all ſorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—alſo, beſt writing and wrapping paper, paſteboards of different kinds, Lancaſter rappee ſnuff, beſt quality; cowſkin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleaſed to inſert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble ſervant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

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A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.—

GEORGE ASQUITH, Zachariah Allen, St. Mary's county.

Nicholas Brewer, George Bacchus, Adam Boyer, James Button, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico.

Jeremiah Chaſe, Richard Clark, Annapolis; Thomas Carroll, care of captain Greenal, Leonard-town; James Clark, care of James Alexander, Muddy Creek; Abraham Crapter, Liberty-town.

James Dick, Stewart, and Co. William Deakins, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall (2), Bennett Darnall, Patuxent.

Judith Ellicott, Ellicott's Upper Mills; James Edlen, Prince-George's county.

Captain Moſes Foſter, of the ſhip Nantes, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glaſsbrook, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, care of John Magruder, Upper Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; B. Germain, Piſcataway; Samuel Godman and Co. Elk-Ridge Landing.

Joseph Hancock (2), care of Dr. James Murray, Walter Hellen, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis.

Thomas Johnſon (3), Samuel Johnſon (2), Jeſſe Jarrett, Annapolis; Warren Dent Jenifer, Port-Tobacco.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

Thomas Lanſdale, Prince-George's county.

Richard Mackubin (2), Luther Martin, John Moore, Annapolis; Arthur M'Carter, Port-Tobacco.

James Nicolls, Annapolis.

Edward Oldham, Annapolis.

Thomas Rutland (2), Henry Ridgely, capt. Charles Ridgely, Annapolis; Jean Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Hunting-town.

Robert Smith (2), William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Davals Shriber, capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent Iron-works; Mortough Sullivan, living with George Digges; Sarah Shanly, Upper Marlborough; Rev. Joseph Simpſon, St. Mary's county.

William Tilghman, James Tilghman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Herring Bay.

Barton Whetcroft, John Welſh, Annapolis; Robert Ward, Patuxent; Gabriel Wood, Leonard-town.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-Office for letters, are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without.

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January 13, 1790.

RAN away from ISAAC KENT, in Frederick county, Virginia, a likely young negro woman named ALLEY, about eighteen years old, well grown and not very black, is very notable, has one crooked finger, a very long head, flat noſe, thick lips, and large eyes; ſhe is a very ſwarthy awkward looking negro, has tongue enough, and never without a lie in her mouth, and will deceive almoſt any perſon; ſhe croſſed at George-town the eleventh of December, and paſſes for a free woman; that her miſtreſs had married a methodiſt preacher and ſet her free, and had changed her name and likewiſe her cloathes; ſhe is a great thief; had on a Welch cotton petticoat and jacket, and ozenbrig petticoat, coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings, and ozenbrig ſhift; it is likely ſhe has changed her tale and cloathes too before this. This negro belongs to Elizabeth [illegible] living in Calvert county, near Lower-Marlborough—ſhe was only hired to Iſaac Kent. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, ſo that the owner may get her again ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

[illegible]

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[illegible] the city, and being ſituated [illegible] [illegible] building [illegible] which [illegible] towns; [illegible] well calculated for the [illegible] boarders.—Alſo to be RENTED, a [illegible] HOUSE, in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, [illegible] accommodate a private family; its ſituation [illegible] [illegible] years.—Alſo for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a deſcription of this land [illegible] unneceſſary, as the purchaſer will view the place before he purchaſes. If a purchaſer offers [illegible] reaſonable credit on ſecuring the purchaſe money, by application to

THOMAS [illegible]

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

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## All perſons having claims again

the eſtate of the late Miſs ANNE SANDERS, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, and [illegible] indebted are deſired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

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*C A S H,*

*For Continental Loan Offic*

*Depreciation, or Final Set-*

*tlement Certificates and Indent*

*Such as want Depreciation or*

*other Certificates to pay for Pro-*

*perty purchaſed of the State, may*

*be ſupplied at any time, and*

*with any particular Amount*

*wanted for Caſh, by*

*James W[illegible]*

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*For SALE or BARTER,*

*A Quantity of Land in Pa-*

*tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres,*

*ſituate in Bottetourt and Monon-*

*gahela Counties, Virginia, will*

*be ſold very low for Caſh, Pro-*

*duce, any kind of Certificates,*

*Indents, good Bonds, Land, or*

*other Property in the State of*

*Maryland. For Terms apply*

*to J. W.*

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## TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good ſoil; alſo, a tract on [illegible] contaiaining 430 acres; and a tract [illegible] 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapſco river.—Both theſe tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the reſt in woods; the ſoil equal to any in thoſe parts; both well watered. Likewiſe two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

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On Wedneſday the 17th day of Feb. 1790, will be

## EXPOSED to SALE,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel [illegible] late of Prince George's county, reſided.

CLEMENT BROOKE, Executor.

January 4, 1790.

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ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK

SAMUEL GREEN